



Educational Institute, Gogji Bagh Srinagar

Solved Material for Unit I & Unit II [IA1 & IA2]

Internal Assessment 1

Chapter no. : 01

Chapter Name : The Little Duckling

A: Who said these words and to whom? Write their names on the blanks.

1. “ You need strong feet like mine” Sparrow to Ducky
2. “ I wish I could hop like you” Ducky to Rabbit
3. “ Do you have sharp claws on your feet?” Hen to Ducky

B: Answer the questions.

1. Where was Ducky going?
Ans: Ducky was going for a swim.
2. What was the rabbit doing?
Ans: The rabbit was hopping.
3. Where was the hen?
Ans: The hen was scratching for worms.
4. Where was mother Duck going?
Ans: Mother duck was swimming in the pond.
5. Name three animals Ducky met on the way to the pond.
Ans: Sparrow, Rabbit, Hen.

C: Find from the lesson and write the opposites of these words.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. Big | <u>small / little</u> | 4. Weak | <u>Strong</u> |
| 2. Up | <u>Down</u> | 5. Short | <u>Long</u> |
| 3. Stand | <u>Sit</u> | 6. Bad | <u>Good</u> |

D: Find right names of animals in the word search.

V	H	H	R	A	B	B	I	T	D
D	O	L	P	H	I	N	L	O	U
C	R	O	W	I	S	E	E	W	C
A	S	O	M	O	N	K	E	Y	K
T	E	T	O	R	T	O	I	S	E

1. Dolphin 2. Cat 3. Horse 4. Monkey 5. Tortoise 6. Crow 7. Rabbit 8. Duck

E: Fill in the correct letters to complete the words from lesson.

1. Branch 2. Scratch 3. Short 4. Sharp 5. Claws 6. Farm

F: Re-write these sentences in your notebook. Begin with the capital letters and end with full stops.

1. aliya is a little girl
Ans: Aliya is a little girl.



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2. she likes to play badminton

Ans: She likes to play badminton.

3. she enjoys reading picture books.

Ans: She enjoys reading picture books.

4. she also loves to draw and colour

Ans: She also loves to draw and colour.

G: Match these words in the two columns to make sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ducky had | a. Like a rabbit |
| 2. She wanted to help | b. A hen in the farm |
| 3. Ducky saw | c. Swimming in the pond |
| 4. Mother Duck was | d. Flat feet |

H: Rearrange the words to make sentences. Begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop. Write them in your notebook.

1. ducky was going for swim a

Ans: Ducky was going for a swim.

2. saw a sparrow she

Ans: She saw a sparrow

3. did not she have feet strong

Ans: She did not have strong feet.

4. loves this reading story we

Ans: We loved reading this story.

CHAPTER NO.: 02 ----- THANK YOU FRIEND!

A: Circle the correct words to complete these sentences.

- The friends met(everyday/ on Sundays) and spent time with each other.
- One day, the deer got trapped in a (cup/ net).
- The crow picked the mouse up and flew to the (river bank / school).
- The deer thought of a plan to save the (crow / tortoise).

B: Who said these words? Write the names on the blanks.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. " Why don't you stay with us ?" | <u>tortoise</u> |
| 2. " I'll look around for him" | <u>crow</u> |
| 3. "If the crow takes me there, I will cut the ropes" | <u>mouse</u> |



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C: Answer these questions.

1. Where did the four friends live?

Ans: The four friends lived in a forest.

2. Who went to look for a deer?

Ans: The crow went to look for a deer.

3. How did the mouse offer to help?

Ans: The mouse said to crow to take him there so that he can cut the rope and deer will be free.

4. What did the deer pretend to be?

Ans: The deer pretended to be dead.

D: Fill the blanks with the words from box.

Tortoise monkey lion tiger deer cow

1. A lion has a mane.

2. A cow has horns.

3. A monkey has a long tail.

4. A tortoise has a shell.

5. A deer has spots.

6. A tiger has stripes.

E: Circle the words you can use in place of the underlined words.

1. Don't be afraid. (happy / Frightened)

2. The deer was trapped in a net. (hung / caught)

3. The tortoise came crawling. (smiling / moving slowly)

4. The deer thought of a plan to save the tortoise. (a question / an idea)

5. The mouse gnawed at the ropes. (laughed at / bit and cut)

F: Circle the correct spelling of the words in each row.

1. Tortoise tortoisese tortoise

2. Froest forest forest

3. Tarppesd trapped trapped

4. Gently jently gentely

5. Quickly quickly quickly

6. Sliped slipped silpped

G: Write person, place, animal or thing for these words.

1. Girl person

3. Deer animal

5. tiger animal

2. Rope thing

4. Chair thing

6. park place

H: One word in each row is not a noun. Circle it.



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- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. Nest | tree | swim | leaf |
| 2. Winter | flying | summer | monsoon |
| 3. Grass | city | river | sing |
| 4. Sister | walking | room | fish |
| 5. Zebra | high | mouse | whale |

CHAPTER NO. : 03

----- SAVE JAMUNI

A: Write T for true and F for false.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Karan and Karim lived in a village. | T |
| 2. They would rest under the jamun tree in summer. | T |
| 3. They like to tease the squirrels. | F |
| 4. The men were able to cut down jamuni. | F |
| 5. We all must grow more trees and protect them. | T |

B: Who said these words? Write their names on the blanks.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. "What will these men do with the axes?" | <u>Karan</u> |
| 2. "Let's go and ask our teacher for help" | <u>Karim</u> |
| 3. "Stop ! Don't touch that tree" | <u>Villagers</u> |

C: Answer these questions.

- Who built their homes in the jamun tree?
Ans: Many birds built their homes in the jamun tree.
- Why did the children call the tree jamuni?
Ans: The children called the tree as jamuni because the trees had full of purple jamuns.
- Why did the three men come to the village?
Ans: The three men came to the village to cut down some trees.
- Who did Karan and Karim go to for help?
Ans: Karan and Karim go to their teacher for help.
- How were the trees saved?
Ans: The villagers went to the forest to stop the villagers from cutting down the trees.

D: Add one more word to each set of words.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Jamun | mango | strawberry | <u>kiwi</u> |
| 2. Banyan | neem | gulmohar | <u>chinar</u> |
| 3. Rose | poppy | sunflower | <u>lotus</u> |
| 4. Nose | head | chin | <u>eyes</u> |
| 5. Bedroom | kitchen | sitting room | <u>bathroom</u> |



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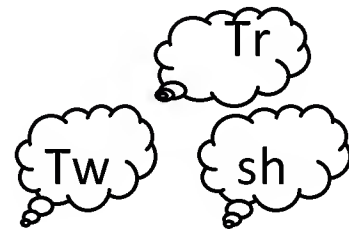
6. Table chair bed sofa

E: Complete the word pair. Use words from the box.

Chair night butter saucer thread evening

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Morning and <u>evening</u> | 4. Table and <u>chair</u> |
| 2. Bread and <u>butter</u> | 5. Cup and <u>saucer</u> |
| 3. Day and <u>night</u> | 6. Needle and <u>thread</u> |

F: Choose and write the letters from the clouds to make words.



- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <u>Tw</u> ig | 6. <u>Tr</u> unk |
| 2. <u>Sh</u> oes | 7. <u>sh</u> are |
| 3. <u>Sh</u> ade | 8. <u>tr</u> ee |
| 4. <u>Tr</u> uck | 9. <u>tw</u> o |
| 5. <u>tw</u> ist | |

G: Underline the special names in these sentences.

1. Ali and Hari are neighbours.
2. Chang will visit Sikkim in August.
3. The Taj Mahal is in Agra.
4. Patria is the capital of Bihar.
5. The Ganga is a long river.

Internal Assessment 2

Chapter no. : 04 ----- A visit to shilling

A: Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Naina and Sana were going to (shimla / shillong).
2. They were visiting their (parents / grandparents).
3. The drive from Guwahati to shillong takes (3 / 5) hours.
4. (The Botanical Garden / The sweet falls) is a well known picnic spot in shillong.

B: Who said these words and to whom? Write their names on the blanks.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. "How much longer?" | <u>Naina</u> to <u>Grandpa</u> |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|



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2. "The drive from guwahati to shillong takes 3 hours my dear" Grandma to Naina
3. "There is a valley on your side" Sona to Naina

C: Answer these questions.

1. Where did Grandma and Grandpa live?

Ans: Grandma and Grandpa lived in Guwahati.

2. Why did Sona ask Grandpa to drive slowly?

Ans: Sona asked Grandpa to drive slowly because she did not want to miss any sightseeing.

3. What is the best time to visit Shillong?

Ans: March and April are the best months to visit Shillong.

4. What does 'An-ching Ka-sa a Shillong' mean?

Ans: It means 'we love Shillong'!

D: Circle the opposites of these words.

1. Earlier(after/later/then)
2. Colourful(dull/ big/ tall)
3. Best (good /worst/ huge)
4. Joy (hunger/laughter /sorrow)
5. Pack(undo/ unread/unpack)
6. Shouted(sang/ whispered/smiled)

E: Read the clues. Add another word to each of these words. Write the new Words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Parents of your parents | grand + parents = grandparents. |
| 2. The ground where we play | play + ground = playground. |
| 3. Water that falls from the height | water + fall = waterfall. |
| 4. A shelf where books are kept | Book + shelf =bookshelf. |
| 5. The room where we sleep | Bed + room = bedroom. |

F: Change the first letter to make a new word.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. Look | <u>book</u> | 4. Pack | <u>back</u> |
| 2. Year | <u>bear</u> | 5. Dish | <u>fish</u> |
| 3. Joy | <u>toy</u> | 6. Cake | <u>lake</u> |

G. Put a question mark and full stop at the end of each sentence.

1. Where are the sweet falls

Ans: Where are the sweet falls?

2. Grandma will bake a cake for us

Ans: Grandma will bake a cake for us.

3. Did you like the butterfly museum



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Ans: Did you like the butterfly museum?

4. I love shillong

Ans: I love Shillong.

5. Will you come here again

Ans: Will you come here again?

H: Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs from the brackets.

1. Sona loves (loves/ sings) the drive.
2. Naina looks (reads / looks) at the greenery.
3. Granny packs (writes / packs) a picnic basket.
4. I water (climb/ water) the potted plants in my house.
5. Dhir skips (speaks/Skips) a rope.

Chapter no. : 05----- The Brave Tailor

A: Circle the correct answers.

1. A (giant) / fairy) came into the kingdom.
2. Zed put a(handkerchief / (bird)) in one of his pockets.
3. The giant fought with the (King / (genie)).
4. The king made (zed) / the giant) a soldier in his army.s

B: Answer these questions.

1. What did the king announce?

Ans: The king announced a reward for the person who could defeat the evil giant.

2. Who was Zed? What did the king ask Zed to do?

Ans: Zed was a tailor. The king asked Zed to help him to defeat the wicked giant.

3. Where did the giant take Zed?

Ans: The giant took Zed to meet a bad genie.

4. How did the king reward Zed?

Ans: The king made Zed a soldier in his army and gave him many gifts.

C: Write the words from the box in the correct columns.

Zed

Brave

Brave

evil

Giant

Wicked

big

evil

Young

wise



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Young

wicked

Wise

big

D: Circle the meaning of the words in Red:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|--------|----------|
| 1. SCARE | pat | slap | frighten |
| 2. WICKED | kind | good | cruel |
| 3. REWARD | prize | reap | defeat |
| 4. DESTROY | yell | scream | ruin |

E: Write a, e, i, o or u to make the words from lesson.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Giant | 4. packet |
| 2. Stone | 5. kingdom |
| 3. Friends | 6. Soldier |

F: Fill in the blanks with is, an or are.

1. The giant and the genie are under a tree.
2. Zed is a soldier in the army.
3. The baby elephant is hungry.
4. I am never late for my dance classes.
5. Geeta is feeding the birds.

G: Fill in the blanks with was or were.

1. Zed was a poor tailor.
2. The giant and genie were friends.
3. The king was happy.
4. Manu and Rina were having ice-cream.
5. Grany was surfing the net.

GRAMMAR

SENTENCE

A group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop(.).

Example: i. This is a book.

ii. Girls love playing with dolls.

TYPES OF SENTENCES

There are four types of sentences:

1. Assertive sentence
2. Imperative sentence
3. Interrogative sentence
4. Exclamatory sentence



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ASSERTIVE SENTENCE

Assertive sentence is a sentence that states a fact.

- Example:
- i. I read in class 2nd.
 - ii. My mother is a housewife.

Q. Rearrange the following words to make sentences.

- a. book a this is
This is a book.
- b. favourite fruit is apple my
My favourite fruit is apple.
- c. like playing I cricket
I like playing cricket.
- d. everyday school go I to
I go to school everyday.

Q. Write any 3 sentences about your school?

1. The name of my school is Oasis Educational Institute.
2. It is located at Gogji Bagh.
3. I like my school.

NOUN

Noun is a name of a person, place, animal or thing. Example : book, cat, Mariya, school etc.

TYPES OF NOUN

1. Proper noun
2. Common noun
3. Material noun
4. Abstract noun
5. Collective noun

Proper noun: A noun that names a particular person, place, animal or thing. Example: Srinagar, Barbie etc.

Common noun: A noun that is not specific. It names a general person, place, animal or thing. Example : girl, doll, garden etc.

Q. Circle the proper nouns and underline the common nouns from the list of words given below.

garden Rohini chair pen Jammu flower earth table
rose moon cycle March



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UNIT II

TOPIC----- WORD/ OPPOSITE

	WORD	OPPOSITE
1.	Day	Night
2.	Old	New
3.	Wrong	Right
4.	True	False
5.	Good	Bad
6.	Big	Small
7.	Long	Short
8.	Top	Bottom
9.	Rich	Poor
10.	Clean	Dirty

VERB

A verb is a word that shows an action. Examples: fly, read, play, eat, dance etc.

We use/add 'ing' to verbs when we talk about an action that is taking place.

Examples : i. This bird is flying.

ii. I am reading a book.

iii. She is eating an apple.

Q1. Write down ten action words.

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. reading | 2. writing | 3. playing | 4. dancing | 5. running | 6. swimming |
| 7. eating | 8. sleeping | 9. crying | 10. Walking | | |

Q2. Fill in the blanks with words from box.

walk	bite	clap
------	------	------

1. We clap with our hands.

2. We run with our legs.

3. We bite with our teeth.

Q3. Encircle the verb in the sentences.

1. Rita is climbing.

2. Raja is swimming.

3. Mary is playing.

4. Seema is eating an apple.

5. Rahul is writing his homework.

USE OF 'IS', 'AM', 'WAS' AND 'WERE' (verbs)



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- We use 'is' when we speak about one person or thing. We use 'are' when we speak about more than one person or thing. We use 'am' only with 'I'. We also use 'are' with 'you'.

Examples : I am a girl.

She is playing.

They are reading books.

- We use 'was' when we speak about an action done by one person in the past. We use 'were' when we speak about an action done by more than one person in the past. 'were' is also used with 'you'.

Examples : She was hiding behind the tree.

We were playing together.

You were watching tv whole day.

Q. Complete the sentence with the help of is, am, are, was and were.

1. You are always late for success.
2. The bird is flying in the sky.
3. I am going to Delhi.
4. They were playing cricket yesterday.
5. She was watching cartoons whole day.

Science

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 1

LESSON 1----- ABOUT MYSELF

EXERCISES

C. Answer the following questions

Q1. Where do you live?

Ans. I live at _____.

Q2. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

Ans. I have _____ brothers and _____ sisters.

Q3. What time do you get up everyday?

Ans. I get up at 7am everyday.

Q4. What time do you go to sleep everyday?

Ans. I go to sleep at 10pm everyday.

LESSON 2 ----- MY BODY

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. We have two ears to hear.
2. Our tongue helps us to taste.
3. The stomach is an internal organ.
4. Our brain helps us to think.



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B. Write T for true or F for false.

1. Our body is made up of only our sense organs. F
2. We have only two sense organs. F
3. Our skin covers our body. T
4. The brain pumps blood to all parts of our body. F
5. The lungs help to digest food. F

C. Answer the following questions.

Q1. What are sense organs? Name the five sense organs.

Ans. The body parts that help us feel the world around us are called sense organs. Eyes, ears, nose, tongue and skin are five sense organs.

Q2. What are internal organs? Give three examples.

Ans. The organs that are formed inside our body and cannot be seen from outside are called internal organs, e.g. liver, heart, lungs etc.

Q3. How is our brain useful to us?

Ans. The brain helps us to think, learn and remember things.

LESSON 3----- HEALTHY HABITS

B. Write T for true or F for false.

1. We should wipe ourselves after a bath with a towel. T
2. Eating healthy food will keep us fit. T
3. It is not necessary to brush our teeth twice daily. F
4. We should cover our mouth while coughing. T
5. It is important to maintain a good posture only while sitting. F

C. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Why should we have healthy habits?

Ans. We should have healthy habits to stay fit and fine.

Q2. Why should we keep our hair clean?

Ans. We should keep our hair clean because dirty hair can get lice.

Q3. Why should we have a good posture?

Ans. We should have a good posture because a good posture helps the bones to grow properly and keep them strong.

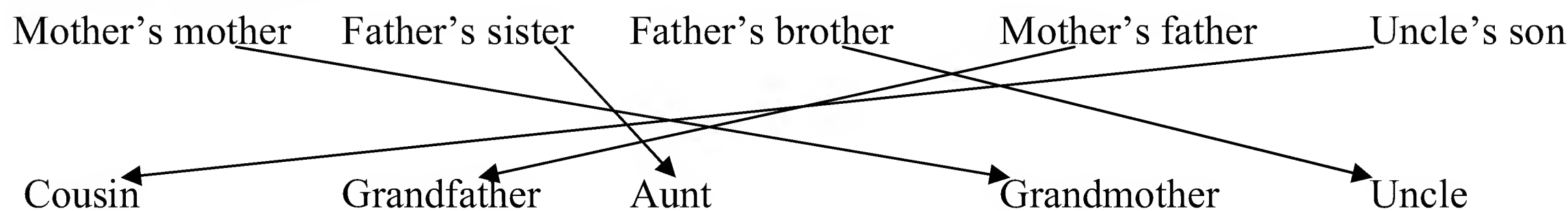
LESSON 4----- MY FAMILY



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A. Match the rows:



B. Write T for true or F for false.

1. All families are small. F
2. Mother's father is your grandfather. T
3. Mother's brother is your aunt. F
4. Father's father is your uncle. F
5. Aunts and uncles are our cousins. F

C. Answer the following questions.

Q1. What are the different types of families?

Ans. The different types of families are:

1. Small or nuclear family.
2. Large or joint family.

Q2. What is a joint family?

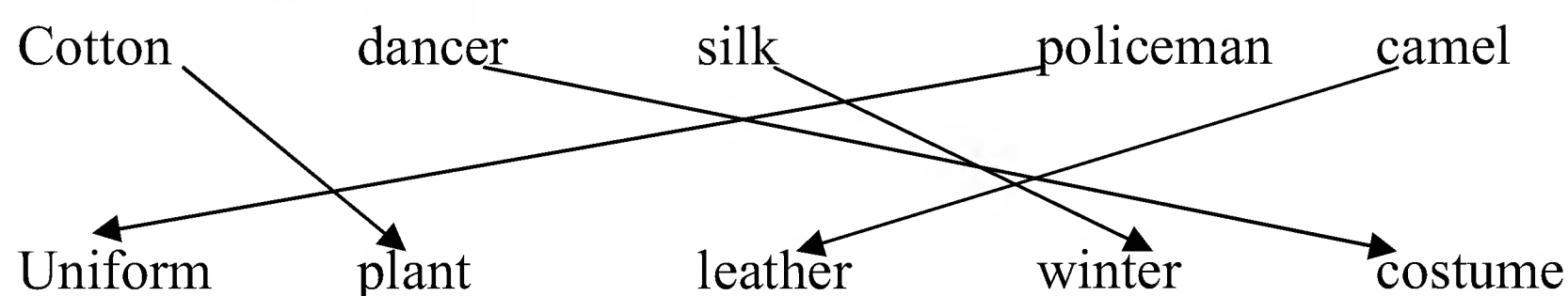
Ans. A joint family is one in which parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins all live together.

Q3. Who are your cousins? How do you spend time with them?

Ans. The children of my uncles and aunts are my cousins. I play and go on a ride with them.

LESSON 5----- OUR CLOTHES

A. Match the rows



B. Fill in the blanks.

1. We wear different kinds of clothes according to the season.
2. We wear cotton clothes in summer.
3. We get wool and silk from plants.
4. We wear a uniform to school.
5. We wear a swimming costume when we go to swim.

C. Answer the following questions.



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Q1. Why do we wear cotton clothes in summer?

Ans. We wear cotton clothes in summer because they keep our body cool.

Q2. What kind of clothes keep us warm?

Ans. Woollen clothes keep us warm.

Q3. What is a uniform? Name some people who wear uniforms to work.

Ans. People wear special clothes that tell us what work they do. This is called a uniform. A nurse, a sailor, a doctor wears uniform to work.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 2

LESSON 6----- OUR FOOD

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Food gives us energy to work and play.
2. Rice gives us energy.
3. We eat milk and paneer to build our body.
4. Milk helps to keep our bones and teeth strong.
5. We get food from plants and animals.

B. Write T for true or F for false.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We eat the same type of food all the time. | F |
| 2. We should eat well-cooked food . | T |
| 3. We get most of our food from either plants or animals. | T |
| 4. We usually eat lunch at night. | F |
| 5. A vegetarian person likes to eat meat. | T |

C. Answer the following questions.

Q1. What are energy-giving foods? Give three examples.

Ans. Foods that give us energy are called energy-giving foods e.g. rice, sugar, corn etc.

Q2. What are protective foods? Give three examples.

Ans. Foods that protect us from falling sick are called protective foods e.g. apple, spinach, banana etc.

Q3. Who is a non-vegetarian person?

Ans. A person who eats fish, meat, eggs or chicken is known as a non-vegetarian person.

LESSON 7----- TYPES OF HOUSES



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B. Write T for true or F for false.

1. A pucca house is a strong house. T
2. People living in the plains live in igloos. F
3. Houses made of blocks of ice are called stilt houses. F
4. People who live in tents can move their houses from one place to another. T
5. It is not necessary to keep our house clean. F

C. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Why do we need a house?

Ans. We need a house to live in.

Q2. What is the difference between a pucca and a kuccha house?

Ans. PUCCA HOUSES

1. Houses made of bricks, cement, steel and stone are called pucca houses.
2. They are strong houses mostly found in towns and cities.

KUCCHA HOUSES

Houses made of mud, straw and wood are called kuccha houses.

They are weak houses mostly found in villages.

Q3. What is the difference between a temporary and a permanent house? Give examples.

Ans. TEMPORARY HOUSE

1. A house that can be moved from one place to another is called a temporary house.
2. Example of a temporary house is a tent.

PERMANENT HOUSE

A house that cannot be moved from one place to another is called a permanent house.

Example of a permanent house is a pucca house.

LESSON 8----- A GOOD HOME

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The house we live in is called a home.
2. Sunlight kills germs.
3. Windows allow fresh air inside the house.
4. Windows have wire netting to stop flies and mosquitoes from coming in.
5. A good house has good ventilation.

B. Write T for true or F for false.

1. Sunlight lets germs spread. F
2. Doors and windows should not have wire netting. F
3. Openings near the ceilings are called ventilators. T
4. Warm and stale air rises up. T



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5. We should keep our homes clean.

T

C. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Name three things that a good house has.

Ans. A good house has:

1. Door and windows to let fresh air.
2. Proper wire meeting.
3. Good ventilation.

Q2. Why do windows have wire netting?

Ans. Windows have wire netting to stop flies and mosquitoes from coming in.

Q3. What do you understand by ventilation?

Ans. The movement of air inside a room or a house is called ventilation.

LESSON 9----- OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. We go to a green grocer to buy fruits and vegetables.
2. We go to a post office to buy stamps.
3. We put letters in a letterbox to send them to various places.
4. We go to a park to play.
5. A dispensary is a small clinic.

C. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Name any five places that a good neighborhood should have.

Ans. A good neighborhood should have a market, a park, a police station, a hospital and a post office.

Q2. What are the different kinds of shops found in a neighborhood market? What does each sell?

Ans. The different kinds of shops found in a neighborhood market are:-

1. A milk booth: It sells milk, eggs, etc.
2. A grocery store: It sells soap, toothpaste, rice, etc.
3. A stationery shop: It sells pens, pencils, etc.
4. A chemist's shop: It sells medicines.
5. A greengrocer: It sells fruits and vegetables.

Q3. What do we buy at a post office?

Ans. We buy stamps, postcards and envelopes at a post office.

LESSON 10-----PEOPLE WHO HELP US



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Solved Material for Unit I & Unit II [IA1 & IA2]

A. Choose the correct option.

1. Who stitches clothes for you? Tailor
2. Which of these should Shreya call if her fan is not working? Electrician
3. Who builds houses? Mason
4. Who makes and repairs our furniture? Carpenter
5. Which of these will a farmer do for us? Grows crops

B. Write T for true or F for false.

1. A greengrocer sells fruits and vegetables. T
2. A tailor fixes taps and pipes. F
3. A plumber is called to fix lights and fans. F
4. We call a firefighter to put out fires. T
5. A butcher sells meat. T

C. Answer the following questions.

- Ans. 1. Nurse: A nurse looks after us when we are sick.
2. Architect: An architect designs buildings.
3. Milkman: A milkman delivers milk.

Computer

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 1

LESSON 1----- THE COMPUTER –A SMART MACHINE

A. Write Yes or No for each given function under humans and computers.

	HUMANS	COMPUTERS
Get tired	Yes	No
Very fast	No	Yes
Have feelings	Yes	No
Never forget things	No	Yes
Never get bored	No	Yes
Can take decisions	Yes	No
Need food	Yes	No
Need rest	Yes	No

B. The computer teacher has put some alphabet keys on the table. She wants to know which word is being formed with the keys. Can you try forming the word?

Ans. The word is Desktop.

E. Fill in the blanks.

1. The computer can be used to listen to music, watch movies, play games etc.



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2. The laptop is smaller in size than the desktop.
3. A personal computer can be used by only one person at a time.
4. To start the computer, switch on the power button on the CPU cabinet and then ON the monitor.
5. The power supply is kept ON to keep the UPS charged.

F. True/ False

1. A computer can take decisions. False
2. A computer can remember anything stored it in. True
3. A computer comes in different sizes. True
4. A desktop computer can run on a battery. False
5. A laptop can be carried from one place to another. True

G. Write one word for the following:

1. The computer that fits in your palm. Palmtop
2. The first screen that appears when the computer is switched on. Desktop
3. The small pictures on the desktop. Icons
4. To turn off computer safely. Shutdown
5. The buttons used to shut down the computer. Start and Shutdown buttons

H. Choose the correct option.

1. The full form of PC is
 - a. Pure computer
 - b. Pilot computer
 - c. Private computer
 - d. Personal computer
2. Which one of the following is not true about computer?
 - a. It does work very fast.
 - b. It never gets tired.
 - c. It does not make mistakes
 - d. It can take decisions
3. Which one is not true about humans?
 - a. Get tired
 - b. Have feelings
 - c. Remember everything
 - d. Take decisions
4. A computer needs _____ to work.
 - a. Food
 - b. Electricity
 - c. Petrol
 - d. Sunlight
5. Which of these is a type of computer?
 - a. Desktop
 - b. Laptop
 - c. Palmtop
 - d. All of these

I. QUESTIONS/ ANSWERS

1. Write two differences between computers and humans.
Ans. The two differences between computers and humans are:



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Solved Material for Unit I & Unit II [IA1 & IA2]

- a. Humans can think, but computers do not.
- b. Humans make mistakes, but computers do not.

2. What is a desktop computer?

Ans. A desktop computer is kept on a desk or a table. Desktop computers come with a separate CPU cabinet, monitor, keyboard and a mouse.

3. Which one is the smallest in size: Laptop, Tablet or Desktop?

Ans. Tablet.

4. Which of these cannot run on battery- Laptop, Tablet, Palmtop or Desktop Computer?

Ans. Desktop computer.

5. Write the steps to start the computer.

Ans. The steps to start the computer are as follows:

1. Switch ON the power supply.
2. Switch ON the UPS.
3. Switch ON the Power button on the CPU cabinet.
4. Switch ON the monitor.

6. What are icons?

Ans. The small pictures on the desktop are called icons.

CHAPTER 2----- PARTS OF A COMPUTER

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. The monitor looks like a TV.
2. The CPU controls all the other parts of the computer.
3. A keyboard has many keys on it.
4. A mouse is always kept on the mouse pad for working smoothly.
5. A printer is used to take printouts.

D. True/False.

1. The monitor is called the brain of computer. False
2. The keyboard is a pointing device. False
3. A CD stores more data than a DVD. False
4. A pendrive can be easily carried in your pocket. True
5. A hard disk cannot be used to store information. False

E. Write one word for the following:

1. It is also known as visual display unit. Monitor
2. This computer part contains the central processing unit. CPU Cabinet
3. It has many buttons on it called keys. Keyboard



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Solved Material for Unit I & Unit II [IA1 & IA2]

4. It is a pointing device. Mouse
5. It keeps the computer working for sometime even after the electricity goes off. UPS

F. Choose the correct option.

1. It is used to take a printout of your work on the computer.
a. Monitor b. CPU Cabinet c. keyboard d. printer
2. The computer device that stores information is
a. monitor b. keyboard c. hard disk d. printer
3. This device is used to record voice or other sound.
a. monitor b. speaker c. microphone d. headphone
4. Which one is not true about CPU?
a. It stands for central processing unit.
b. It is the brain of the computer.
c. You can watch cartoon films on it.
d. It controls all the other parts of the computer.
5. Which one is an input device?
a. keyboard b. speaker c. printer d. headphone

G. Questions/ Answers

1. List the four main parts of computer. Give their uses also.

Ans. PARTS OF COMPUTER	USES
a. Monitor	displays words and pictures
b. CPU	controls all other parts of computer
c. Keyboard	used to give information
d. Mouse	used to click and drag items

2. What is a printout?

Ans. Printout is a printed copy of information from a computer.

3. Mention two devices used to listen to recorded sound or music.

Ans. Headphone and speaker.

4. Name any three devices used to store information permanently.

Ans. Hard disk, CD and DVD.

5. What do CD and DVD stand for?

Ans. CD stands for Compact Disc and DVD stands for Digital Video Disc.

CHAPTER 3----- KEYBOARD



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Solved Material for Unit I & Unit II [IA1 & IA2]

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. There are four cursor control keys.
2. The backspace key is used to erase anything typed on the left side of the cursor.
3. When the Caps lock key is ON, all the letters typed will appear in capital on the monitor.
4. When the numlock key is ON, you can use the numeric keypad present on the right side of the keyboard.
5. There are two shift keys on the keyboard.

E. True/ False

1. The Tab and Backspace keys are used to erase text on the monitor. False
2. The Delete key erases anything typed on the left side of the cursor. False
3. You do not need the Num lock key to use the numeric keypad present on the keyboard. False
4. If you want to type an entire sentence capital, press the Shift key. False
5. To type the upper symbol present on the keys, press the Shift key. True

F. Write one word for the following.

1. The small blinking line on the monitor. Cursor
2. Another name for cursor control keys. Arrow keys
3. This key is used to move the cursor to the right by many spaces. Tab
4. This key is used to close a menu or dialog box. Esc
5. This key is used to erase anything typed on the right side of the cursor. Delete

G. Choose the correct option

1. This key is used to cancel the Save As dialog box.
a. Tab **b. Esc** c. Spacebar d. Backspace
2. Which of the following keys will remove 's' present after the cursor?
a. Backspace **b. Delete** c. Shift d. Enter
3. The key used to insert spaces between the words
a. Tab b. Backspace c. Esc d. Delete
4. This key can help you to display alphabets in both capital and small letters.
a. Num lock b. Tab **c. Shift** d. None of these
5. The number of numeric keypads on the keyboard.
a. 3 b. 2 c. 4 **d. 1**
6. Which key combination will you use to type the sign '&'?
a. Caps lock + 9 **b. Shift + 7** c. Caps lock + U d. Tab key

H. Questions/Answers

1. What is a cursor?



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Solved Material for Unit I & Unit II [IA1 & IA2]

Ans. The cursor is a small blinking line on the monitor.

2. What is the use of cursor control keys on the keyboard?

Ans. The cursor control keys are used for moving the cursor on the monitor.

3. Name the two keys that are used to erase data?

Ans. Backspace and Delete keys are used to erase data.

4. Where are the Esc and Tab keys located on the keyboard- left or right?

Ans. Left

5. Write two uses of the Shift key?

Ans. Shift key is used to:

- a. type symbols
- b. type alphabets in uppercase or lowercase

یونٹ اول

جماعت :- دوم

مضمون :- اردو

موضوع :- ساری دُنیا کے مالک

سبق نمبر :- 1

- الفاظ - معنی

رضائی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر 4 (6)

- سوالات کے جوابات

۱۔ ساری دُنیا کا مالک کون ہے ؟

ج۔ ساری دُنیا کا مالک خدا ہے ۔

۲۔ دُکھ میں کون سیارا دیتا ہے ؟

ج۔ دُکھ میں اللہ سیارا دیتا ہے ۔

۳۔ ”بے آسوں کی آس تو یہی ہے“ سے کیا مراد ہے ؟

ج۔ ”بے آسوں کی آس تو یہی ہے“ سے مراد اپنا امیدوں کی

اُمید اللہ ہے ۔

- نیچے لکے حروف کو توڑ کر لکھیں :

۱۔ جل - ج ل

۲۔ دنیا - د ن ی ا

۳۔ اُجالے - اُ ج ا ل ے

۴۔ بسیرا - ب س ی ر ا

- نیچے لکھے تروف کو ملا کر لکھئے۔

۱۔ پھولی - پھول

۲۔ ممالک - مالک

۳۔ سہارا - سیارا

۴۔ پرچا - پرچا

۵۔ نرالے - شرالے

۶۔ انوکھے - انوکھے

یونٹ : اول

جماعت : دوم

مضمون : اردو

موضوع : سپائی کا بول بالا

سبق نمبر : ۲

الفاظ - معنی
رضائی کتاب ہے صفحہ نمبر ۱۰

سوالات کے جوابات
۱. بڑے پیر صاحب کا نام کیا تھا؟ کہاں کے رہنے والے تھے؟

ج. بڑے پیر صاحب کا نام شیخ عبد القادر تھا اور وہ گیلان کے رہنے والے تھے۔

۲. بڑھنے کے لئے کہاں جا رہے تھے؟ راستے میں کیا واقعہ پیش آیا؟

ج. بڑھنے کے لئے بغداد جا رہے تھے اور راستے میں ڈاکہ پڑا اور سارے قافلہ لٹ گیا۔

۳. ماں نے بچے کو کیا نصیحت کی تھی؟

ج. ماں نے بچے کو یہ نصیحت کی تھی کہ بیٹا کسی بھی مصیبت آئے، جھوٹ کبھی نہ بولنا۔

۲. بچے کس سچ بولنے کا کیا اثر ہوا؟

ج. بچے نے سچ بولنے کا یہ اثر ہوا کہ سردار احمد اس کی ٹوٹی ہوئی بن گئے۔

- نیچے دیے لفظوں سے جملے بنائے:

۱. قافلہ	میں نے کل ایک قافلہ دیکھا۔
۲. بزرگ	احمد بزرگ ہے۔
۳. شوقین	میں کھانے کا شوقین ہوں۔
۴. عالم	عمر بڑا عالم ہے۔
۵. تاکید	میری ماں نے مجھے نماز پڑھنے کی تاکید کی۔

- نیچے دیے حروف کو ملا کر لکھو۔

عالم - بغداد - سچائی - ڈاکو

- نیچے دیے ہونے الفاظ کو الگ الگ لکھو۔

نانی - حاکم - دیوار - واقع - حیران

یونٹ : دوم

جماعت : دوم
مضمون : اردو
موضوع : پاتھی
سبق نمبر : ۳

الفاظ - معنی

رضائی کتاب کے صفحہ نمبر ۱۳ (۱۳)

سوالات کے جوابات

۱۔ ہم پاتھی کو کیاں دیکھتے ہیں ؟

ج۔ ہم پاتھی کو سڑکس یا کتابوں کی تصویروں میں دیکھتے ہیں۔

۲۔ کیا آپ کی ریاست میں پاتھی پایا جاتا ہے ؟

ج۔ جی نہیں ہماری ریاست میں پاتھی نہیں پایا جاتا ہے۔

۳۔ پاتھی زیادہ تر کس ملک میں پائے جاتے ہیں ؟

ج۔ پاتھی زیادہ تر گرم ملکوں کے جنگلوں میں پائے جاتے ہیں۔



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Solved Material for Unit I & Unit II [IA1 & IA2]

- نیچے نلکے حروف کو ملا کر لکھیے :-
ڈیل - سونڈ - غذا - جبر

- خالی جگہ بھر دیجئے :-
تھویر - ریاست - سونڈ

موضوع :- چڑیا کے بچے
سبق نمبر :- (۴)

- الفاظ - معنی
رفابی کتاب کے لکھی نمبر (۱۵) ۱۵

- حروف کو ملا کر لکھیے :-
پیارے - بی - ساتھی

- حروف انگ انگ لکھیے :-
رحم - رح م

غم - غ م
ترس - ت ر س
چڑیا - چ ٹ ری ا

- نیچے لکھے ہوئے جملوں کو صحیح لفظ سے پُر کیجئے:
ساتھی - رحم دل - چلائی - چڑیا

- لفظوں سے نملے بنائیے:
جھاڑی - چڑیا جھاڑی میں پھنس گئی۔
چڑیا - چڑیا جوں جوں کُرتی ہے۔
چڑا - میں نے کل ایک چڑا لایا۔
لوا سا - حضورؐ کے دو لوا سے تھے۔
ترس - ہمیں جا لوروں پر ترس کھانا چاہیئے۔

- نیچے دیے گئے لفظوں سے نئے لفظ بنائیے:
جھاڑیوں - ساتھیوں - لوا سوں - چادر وں - راستوں

یونٹ
اول

جماعت : دوم
مضمون : اردو گرامر
موضوع : اسم

- اسم کسے کہتے ہیں ؟

اسم وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی نام کو ظاہر کرے
مثلاً احمد کرسی شیر و غیرہ۔

واحد (SINGULAR)	جمع (PLURAL)
۱۔ مکان	مکانات
۲۔ جواب	جوابات
۳۔ باغ	باغات
۴۔ استاد	اساتذہ
۵۔ ملک	ممالک
۶۔ مدرسہ	مدارس

یونٹ : دوم

جماعت : دوم
مضمون : اردو گرامر
موضوع : کلمہ کی قسمیں

- کلمہ کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں ؟

کلمہ کی چھ قسمیں ہیں -

۱- اسم (NOUN)

۲- فعل (VERB)

۳- حرف (WORD)

۴- ضمیر (PRONOUN)

۵- لفظ (ADJECTIVE)

۶- متعلق فعل (ADVERB)

مذکر (MASCULINE)	مؤنث (FEMININE)
۱- والد	۱- والدہ
۲- باپ	۲- ماں
۳- اُستاد	۳- اُستانی
۴- مُرغا	۴- مُرغی
۵- دھوبی	۵- دھوبی
۶- نسر	۶- مادہ
۷- مالی	۷- مالین
۸- شیر	۸- شیرنی



Educational Institute, Gogji Bagh Srinagar

Solved Material for Unit I & Unit II [IA1 & IA2]

Subject: "Islamiat"

Class : 2nd

موضوع: اللہ

سبق نمبر: ۱

”سوالات“

سب کا جوئی کون ہے ؟

ج سب کا صوی اللہ ہے

سب کو کس نے پیدا کیا ؟

ج سب کو اللہ نے پیدا کیا

سب کی دعائیں کون سنتا ہے ؟

ج سب کی دعائیں اللہ سنتا ہے

موضوع: آمنہ کے آنگن میں

سبق نمبر ۲

”سوالات“

سب رسول کس رسول کا کلمہ پڑھتے تھے؟

ج۔ سب رسول حضرت محمد ﷺ کا کلمہ پڑھتے تھے۔

سب جو کھے شعر کا کیا مطلب ہے؟ بیان کیجئے؟

ج۔ جو کھے شعر میں شاعر یہ بیان کرتے ہیں کہ جبرائیل

آمنہ کے آنگن میں اچھے کا پیغام لے کر آئے۔

سب ”مرش رب کا تارا“ سے کس بات کی طرف اشارہ ہے؟

ج۔ ”مرش رب کا تارا“ سے اس بات کی طرف اشارہ ہے

کہ آمنہ کے آنگن میں حضرت محمد ﷺ آئے ہیں۔

3

موضوع: کلمہ تمجید کا ترجمہ

سبق نمبر: ۳

”سوالات“

کون لہر عیب سے پاک ہے ؟

اللہ تعالیٰ لہر عیب سے پاک ہے۔

کس کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں ؟

اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں ہے۔

ساری خوبیاں کس کے لئے ؟

ساری خوبیاں اللہ کے لئے ہیں۔

اللہ اکبر کا مطلب کیا ہے ؟

اللہ اکبر کا مطلب اللہ بہت بڑا ہے۔

طاقت اور قوت دینے والا کون ہے ؟

طاقت اور قوت دینے والا اللہ ہے

موضوع: نبی اور رسول

سبق نمبر: ۵

سوالات

س نبی اور رسول کیوں آتے ہیں؟

ج نبی اور رسول انسانوں کو سیرگی راہ بتانیں

اور لڑے کاھوں سے بچانیں لے آتے ہیں۔

س سب سے پہلے نبی کون ہیں؟

ج سب سے پہلے نبی حضرت آدم علیہ السلام ہیں

س آخری نبی کون ہیں؟

ج آخری نبی حضرت محمد ﷺ ہیں۔

خالی جگہوں کو لپُر کیجئے۔

۱ اللہ تعالیٰ میرا جان ہے

۲ سب سے پہلے حضرت آدم علیہ السلام تشریف لائے

۳ نبی اور رسول بندوں تک خدائے تعالیٰ کا پیغام پہنچاتے

۴ نبی اور رسول کبھی جھوٹ نہیں بولتے

۵ حضرت محمد ﷺ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم آخری رسول ہیں۔

موضوع: ہمارے نبی ﷺ

سبق نمبر: 4

خالی جگہ کو پُر کیجئے:

ہمارے نبی ﷺ ماہ ربیع الاول میں پیدائے۔

کے دن صبح صادق کے وقت مکہ شریف میں پیدا ہوئے۔

آپ کے دادا کا نام عبدالمطلب تھا۔ حلیمہ سعدیہ

نے آپ کو دودھ پلایا۔

ہمارے نبی کو خدا نے اپنے نور سے پیرا فرمایا۔

موضوع: احادیث رسول ﷺ

سبق نمبر: ۸

سوالات

س: خدا کے نزدیک بہت اچھا کون ہے؟

ج: خدا کے نزدیک بہت اچھا وہ شخص ہے جو

سلام میں پھل کرے۔

س: علم کیا ہے؟

ج: علم اسلام کی زندگی اور دین کا کھمبا ہے

س: غیبت کسے کہتے ہیں؟

ج: کس کو اس کے پیچھے لہرا کہنے کو غیبت کہتے ہیں

س: اکیلا رہنا کب بہتر ہے؟

ج: لڑنے سا گھریوں کے ساتھ بیٹھنے سے اکیلا رہنا بہتر ہے

صحیح جوڑ بنائے

ب

الف

بہادری ہے

نماز دین کا

غیبت ہے

مسلمان مسلمان کا

اکیلا بہتر ہے

صحاف کر دینا

جلسوں ہے

کس کی چغلی کرنا

گہری عادت ہے

کس کو اسے پیچھے لڑا کرنا

آئینہ ہے

اے ساتھیوں کے ساتھ بیٹھے سے

موضوع: آداب مسجد

سبق نمبر: 9

سوالات

مسجد کے تعلق سے بھلے بنی کا کیا فرمان ہے؟

ج پیارے نبی ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ جو شخص وضو کرے

مسجد کے لئے گھر سے نکلے تو اس کے ہر قدم کے لئے

دس نیکیاں لکھی جاتی ہیں۔ دس گناہ مٹا دیے جاتے ہیں

س کیا مسجد میں بلا ضرورت سونا جائز ہے؟

ج نہیں مسجد میں بلا ضرورت سونا جائز نہیں ہے۔

س کسی شخص کو مسجد میں قدم رکھنا نہیں چاہیے؟

ج ناپاک شخص کو مسجد میں قدم نہیں رکھنا چاہیے۔

س مسجد میں کون سی باتیں منع ہیں؟

ج مسجد میں دنیا کی باتیں کرنا منع ہیں۔

س مسجد میں کون سا پیر داخل کرنا چاہیے؟

ج مسجد میں پہلے دایاں پیر داخل کرنا چاہیے۔

Unit-I

Noorani Qaidah :

Reading Practice
from pg no 28 and 29.

Dua's

1. Learn Dua when we take off clothes.
2. Learn Dua for increasing knowledge.

Unit: II

Noorani Qaidah.

Reading Practice
from page no 30 and 31.

Dua's.

1. Learn Dua when we leave home.
2. Learn Dua when we bid farewell.



CLASS : 2ND

SUBJECT : KASHMIRI

یونٹ : اول

Page No : 5

جماعت : دوسریم

اتھر

ا	ب	پ	ت	ث
ٹ	ٹھ	ث	ج	چ
ح	خ	د	ڈ	ذ
ڑ	ز	ژ	س	ش
ص	ضی	ط	ظ	ع
ف	ق	ک	کھ	گ
م	ن	و	و	ع
ے				ی

No : 8

سوال : "آ" آواز، نشانس پیش لیکو

پانژہ لفظ؟

(۱) آل

(۲) بس

(۳) دجھ

(۴) نس

(۵) رز

Page No: 9

سوال : "ا" آواز زِشانس پيٹ لیکھو پانثرہ

لفظ ؟

(۱) آل

(۲) بس

(۳) نس

(۴) زز

(۵) قلم

Page No: 10

سوال: آواز، نشانی، پیٹھ لیکھو

پانچ لفظ؛

(۱) آب

(۲) کاو

(۳) دوات

(۴) گاش

(۵) گام

Page No: 11

یونٹ دوم

سوال: "ا" آواز نشانی بیٹھ لیکھو

پانچ لفظ

(۱) اچھ

(۲) گھر

(۳) تھر

(۴) ٹر

(۵) وٹ

Page No: 12

سوال: "آ" آواز شانس پٹھ لیکھو

پانچ لفظ:

(۱) آل

(۲) و آج

(۳) ز آں

(۴) آر

(۵) آنس

Page No : 15

سوال: "ا" آواز، نشانی، پٹھ لیکھو

پانچ لفظ

(۱) رنب

(۲) چل

(۳) کتاب

(۴) پن

(۵) پل

Page No : 16

سوال : ی/پہ " آواز نشانس پیٹھ لیکھو

پانثرہ لفظ ؟

(۱) آٹیں

(۲) تیل

(۳) ولہر

(۴) چیں

(۵) نیکی

Page No: 17

سوال: "ا" آواز نشانس پٹھ لیکھو

پانثره لفظ؟

(۱) گگر

(۲) گازر

(۳) ز

(۴) لکر

(۵) ستر

Page No : 18

سوال : "اے" آواز نشانیس پیٹھ لیکھو

پانترھ لفظ؟

(۱) اتر

(۲) زیر

(۳) وزن

(۴) طس

(۵) خمیہ

Page No : 21

سوال : "اُ" آواز، نشانیس پیٹھ لیکھو

پانثرہ لفظ؟

(۱) گُر

(۲) شُر

(۳) رُت

(۴) شُب

(۵) رُٹھ

Page No: 22

سوال: "اؤ" آواز، نشانی پیٹھ لیکھو

پانثرہ لفظ؛

۱) پوت

۲) زون

۳) لور

۴) ڈون

۵) نول



Worksheet

SUBJECT---- ENGLISH

WORKSHEET 1

REWRITING SIMPLE SENTENCES

Directions: Rewrite each group of words to form statement that makes sense. Use end marks and capitalization correctly.

Example: in the morning we went to school

Answer : We went to school in the morning.

1. play with me can you

2. come with you I will

3. gave us sweets teacher our

4. me loves my sister a lot

5. up a hill we climbed

6. Delhi my brother is in

WORKSHEET 2

WORD- OPPOSITES

Match the opposites given below by drawing lines.

- | | | |
|------|-------|--------|
| i. | full | tall |
| ii. | ugly | narrow |
| iii. | heavy | big |
| iv. | short | clean |
| v. | wide | empty |
| vi. | dirty | late |
| vii. | small | light |



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Solved Material for Unit I & Unit II [IA1 & IA2]

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------|
| viii. | early | cold |
| ix. | slow | beautiful |
| x. | hot | rich |
| xi. | poor | fast |
| xii. | young | closed |
| xiii. | dry | old |
| xiv. | open | far |
| xv. | near | wet |

WORKSHEET 3

NOUNS

Here are some nouns. Put them under the correct columns in the table given below.

January	table	Thursday	bird	mug	Jimmy	car
shoe	Rohit	bike	pencil	Ronit	Srinagar	girl
						Eid

Proper Nouns	Common Nouns

WORKSHEET 4

VERBS

One word in each row is a verb. Write the verb on the given blank.

- | | | | |
|----------|------|------|-------|
| 1. run | bike | shoe | _____ |
| 2. cloud | sky | walk | _____ |



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Solved Material for Unit I & Unit II [IA1 & IA2]

3. eats	table	time	_____
4. leaf	smiles	tree	_____
5. car	shoe	ride	_____
6. glass	look	coat	_____
7. barks	cat	fox	_____
8. paper	sleep	pen	_____
9. swings	chair	kite	_____
10. cup	purse	flew	_____

WORKSHEET 5

USING VERBS

Q. Circle the verbs.

Walk kitten say eat water fly book stop paper
mouse writes sang stood blanket pig

Q. Complete the sentences using verbs from above.

1. I _____ an apple everyday.
2. Let's _____ for an ice-cream.
3. We _____ still for our picture.
4. Tim _____ letters to his cousin.
5. We _____ to the playground after school.
6. The singer _____ a sad song.
7. The birds _____.
8. She did not _____ anything.